# THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN.

No 31, Vol. 1. NEW WESTMINSTER, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1861. Price 1s. or 25 cts.


New Advertisements.

## British Columbia.

### PROCLAMATION.

No. 9, A. D. 1861

*By His Excellency JAMES DOUGLAS, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British Columbia and its Dependencies, Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c.*

WHEREAS, under and by virtue of an Act of Parliament, made and passed in the session of Parliament held in the 21st and 22d years of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, entitled an Act to provide for the "Government of British Columbia," and by a Commission under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, I, JAMES DOUGLAS, have been appointed Governor of the said colony, and have been authorized by Proclamation under the Public Seal of the said Colony, to make laws, institutions and ordinances, for the peace, order and good government of the same.

And whereas it is expedient to amend and consolidate the laws affecting the settlement of unsurveyed Crown Lands in British Columbia;

Now, therefore, I do hereby declare, proclaim, and enact as follows:

*Repeal of former Proclamations.*

I. The Proclamation issued by me, under the Public Seal of the said Colony, dated the 8th day of January, 1860, and the Pre-emption Amendment Act, 1861, and the Pre-emption Purchase Act, 1861, are hereby repealed.

*Purchasers since the 20th of June to hold on the ordinary terms of Pre-emption.*

II. All purchasers of unsurveyed land in British Columbia, who shall have made their purchases subsequently to the 20th day of June, 1861, and previously to the 27th day of August, 1861, shall hold the land purchased under precisely the same terms and conditions of occupation and improvement as are mentioned in the said Proclamation of the 8th day of January, 1860, with regard to lands pre-empted without purchase.

*British subjects, and aliens who shall take the oath of allegiance, may acquire the right to hold land, and to purchase the same when surveyed, on certain conditions.*

III. That from and after the date hereof, British subjects, and aliens who shall take the Oath of Allegiance to Her Majesty and Her Successors, may acquire the right to hold and purchase in fee simple, unoccupied and unsurveyed and unreserved Crown Lands in British Columbia, not being the site of an existent or proposed Town, or auriferous land available for mining purposes, or an Indian Reserve or Settlement under the following conditions.

*The settler shall enter into possession and record his claim to any quantity not exceeding 160 acres.*

IV. The person desiring to acquire any particular plot of land of the character aforesaid, shall enter into possession thereof, and shall record his claim to any quantity not exceeding 160 acres thereof, with the Magistrate residing nearest thereto; paying to the said Magistrate the sum of eight shillings for recording such claim.

*A holder of land may acquire additional land contiguous to the 160 acres, by paying an instalment of the purchase money.*

V. Any person in possession of 160 acres of land as aforesaid, may acquire the right to hold and purchase any further tract of unsurveyed and unoccupied land aforesaid, over and above the 160 acres aforesaid, and contiguous thereto, upon payment to the nearest Magistrate of the sum of 2s. 1d. per acre for the same, as and by way of instalment of the purchase money to be ultimately paid to the Government upon the survey of the same land.

*Proposing purchaser shall held and record.*

VI. Any person so paying such deposit shall enter into possession and record his claim to such last mentioned tract of land, in manner hereinbefore prescribed.

*Description of the Land, how to be stated.*

VII. The claimant shall in all cases give the best possible description of the land to the Magistrate with whom his claim is recorded, together with a rough plan thereof, and identify the plot in question by placing at the corners of the land four posts, and by stating in his description any other land marks of a noticeable character.

*Rectangular shape, or as nearly as possible proportion of the lines.*

VIII. Every piece of land sought to be acquired under the provisions of this Proclamation, shall, save as hereinafter mentioned, be of a rectangular shape, and the shortest line thereof shall be at least two-thirds the length of the longest line.

*Natural boundaries may be adopted in certain cases.*

IX. Where the land sought to be acquired is in whole or in part bounded by mountains, rocks, lakes, swamps, or the margin of a river, or by other natural boundaries, then such natural boundaries may be adopted as the boundaries of the land sought to be acquired, and in such case it shall be sufficient for the claimant to show to the satisfaction of the Magistrate that the said form conforms as nearly as circumstances permit to the provisions of this Proclamation.

*Lines of adjacent claims may be adopted.*

X. If the land sought to be acquired be bounded by a claim, the line of such claim may be adopted by the person so seeking to acquire, notwithstanding any irregularity in such line which may have been occasioned by the adoption of a natural boundary by the claimant of the adjacent claim.

*Enclosed spaces may be adopted, notwithstanding any irregularity of shape.*

XI. Where a piece of land is partially or entirely enclosed between two or more claims, the claimant may acquire such enclosed piece notwithstanding any irregularity of form, or disproportion in length, of any of the sides.

*Boundaries to run as nearly as possible according to the points of the compass.*

XII. The boundaries shall run as nearly as possible by the cardinal points of the compass.

*Purchase on Survey.*

XIII. When the Government Survey shall extend to the land claimed, the claimant who has recorded his claim aforesaid, or his heirs or devisies, or in case of the grant of a certificate of improvement hereinafter mentioned, the assigns of such claimant shall, if he or they shall have been in continuous occupation of the same land from the date of the record aforesaid, be entitled to purchase the land so acquired, or in respect of which such deposit shall have been paid as aforesaid, at such rate as may for the time being be fixed by the Government of British Columbia, not exceeding the sum of 4s. 2d. per acre.

*Certificate of improvement to be issued when improvements have been made to the extent of 10s. an acre.*

XIV. When the claimant, his heirs or devisies, shall prove to the nearest Magistrate by the evidence of himself and of third parties, that he or they has or have continued in permanent occupation of the claim from the date of record, and has or have made permanent improvements thereon, to the value of 10s. per acre the said Magistrate shall grant to the said claimant, his heirs or devisies, a certificate of improvement in the form marked *A*, in the Schedule hereto.

*When Certificate of Improvement has been issued the holder may sell or deal with the land.*

XV. Upon the grant of the certificate of improvement aforesaid, the person to whom the same is issued may, subject to any unpaid instalments, sell, mortgage, or lease the land in respect of which such certificate has been issued, but no interest in any plot of land acquired in either of the methods aforesaid, shall, before payment of the purchase money, be capable of passing to a purchaser, unless the vendor shall have obtained such certificate of improvement as aforesaid.

*Conveyance on payment of the purchase money.*

XVI. Upon payment of the purchase money a conveyance of the land purchased shall be executed in favor of the purchaser, reserving the precious minerals with a right to enter and work the same in favor of the Crown, its Assigns and Licensees.

*Compensation to owner, whose land may be taken or injured in certain cases.*

XVII. In the event of the Crown, its Assigns or Licensees, availing itself or themselves of the privileges (other than the taking of land required for roads) mentioned in clauses 25 and 26, a reasonable compensation for the land taken, wasted or damaged, shall be paid to the person whose land shall be taken, wasted or damaged as aforesaid, and in case of dispute the same shall be settled by a jury of six men, to be summoned by the nearest Magistrate.

*Priority of Title.*

XVIII. Priority of title shall be obtained by the person who, being in possession, shall first record his claim in manner aforesaid.

*Cancellation of claim on permanent cessation of occupation.*

XIX. Wenever any person shall permanently cease to occupy land acquired in either of the methods aforesaid, the Magistrate resident nearest to the land in question may, in a summary way, on being satisfied of such permanent cessation, cancel the claim of the person so permanently ceasing to occupy the same, and record the claim thereto of any other person satisfying the requisitions aforesaid.

*Deposits and improvements forfeited on cancellation.*

XX. All deposits paid in respect of such forfeited claims, and all improvements, buildings and erections thereon, shall, (subject to the appeal hereinafter mentioned,) on such cancellation, be absolutely forfeited; and such claims, improvements, buildings and erections shall, subject to the appeal hereinafter mentioned, be open to settlement by any other person.

*Appeal.*

XXI. The decision of the Magistrate may be appealed by either party to the decision of the Judge of the Supreme Court of Civil Justice of British Columbia.

*Security on Appeal.*

XXII. Any person desirous of appealing in manner aforesaid, may be required, before such appeal be heard, to find such security as may be hereafter pointed out by the Rules or Orders hereinafter directed to be published.

*Procedure.*

XXIII. The procedure before the Magistrate and Judge respectively, shall be according to such Rules and Orders as shall be published by such Judge, with the approbation of the Governor for the time being, of British Columbia.

*Ejectment or trespass by holder.*

XXIV. Whenever a person in occupation at the time of record aforesaid, shall have recorded as aforesaid, and he, his heirs, or (in the case of a certificate of improvement) his assigns, shall have continued in permanent occupation of the same land since the date of such record, he or they may, save as hereinbefore mentioned, bring ejectment, or trespass, against any intruder upon the same land, to the same extent as if he or they were seized of the legal estate in possession in the same land.

*Saving of right to search and get Gold in favor of free miners.*

XXV. Nothing herein contained shall be construed as giving a right to any claimant to exclude free miners from searching for any of the precious minerals, or working the same, upon the conditions aforesaid.

*Power to Government to re-take land for public purposes.*

XXVI. The Government shall notwithstanding any claim, record or conveyance aforesaid, be entitled to enter and take such portion of the land acquired in either of the methods aforesaid, as may be required for roads, or other public purposes.

*Water for mining purposes may be taken*

XXVII. Water privileges, and the right of carrying water for mining purposes, may, notwithstanding any claim recorded, be claimed and taken upon, under or over the said land so pre-empted or purchased as aforesaid, by free miners requiring the same, and obtaining a grant or license from the Gold Commissioner, and paying a compensation for waste or damage to the person whose land may be wasted or damaged by such water privilege or carriage of water, to be ascertained in case of dispute in manner aforesaid.

*If new claim taken up the old claim is lost.*

XXVIII. If any person, being already registered as a claimant, register a claim to any other land not being contiguous thereto, the land so previously claimed shall, *ipso facto*, be forfeited, and shall, with all improvements made thereon, be open to settlement by any other person.

*Arbitrament of Magistrate.*

XXIX. In case any dispute shall arise between persons with regard to any land so acquired as aforesaid, any one of the parties in difference may, before ejectment or action of trespass brought, refer the question in difference to the nearest Magistrate, who is hereby authorized to proceed in a summary way to restore the possession of any land in dispute to the person whom he shall deem entitled to the same, and to abate all intrusions, and award and levy such costs and damages as he may think fit.

*Short Title.*

XXX. This Proclamation may be cited as the Pre-emption Consolidation Act, 1861.

Issued under the Public Seal of the said Colony at Victoria, Vancouver Island, this 7th day of August, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-one, and in the Twenty-fifth Year of Her Majesty's Reign, by me,

(L. S.)

JAMES DOUGLAS.

By His Excellency's command,

WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SCHEDULE A.

I hereby certify that has satisfied me by evidence of (naming the witnesses, and detailing any other evidence upon which the Magistrate has come to his Judgment) that of has made improvements to the extent of 10s an acre on acres of land, situated at

Signed,

this day of


Victoria Advertisements.

**FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!**

BY LATE ARRIVALS, the undersigned have received additions to their hitherto well-assorted stock of Furniture, and now offer

Painted sets, 10 pieces;
Extension Tables, 8 and 10 feet long;
Centre Tables, serpentine, and round tops, assorted sizes;
Card Tables, harp and square pillars;
Common Tables, 2½, 3 and 3½ long;
Bedsteads, Mahogany, French, Cottage, double and single;
Lounges, spring seats, in damask and leather covers,
Sofas, spring seats, hair cloth with round and pillow ends;
Desks, with full and door fronts;
Cheffoniers, walnut and mahogany, carved front, shelves, and fret work;
Bureaus, one-half marble top, scroll, and painted pine, four and six drawers.
What-nots, walnut and mahogany, 5 and 6 shelves
Mirrors, in gilt and mahogany frames, assorted sizes for parlors, chambers, and saloons;
Children's cribs and cradles, also high and low chairs, assorted sizes;
Chairs, mahogany, haircloth, spring seats, cane and wood seat, office, oak, dining Grecian cane, heavy barroom, and common wood seat;
Rockers, spring seats mahogany and cane seats and backs, sewing and arm;
Sinks, washstands, chair cushions, coverlets, towel racks, willow cribs, &c.

—ALSO—

BEDDING.

Pulu, curled hair, moss, wool, and straw mattresses, best feather pillows, all sizes; in the manufacture of which we use only the best materials, and guarantee all our work. PIERCE & SEYMOUR.
Broad-street, between Yates and View streets.
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**W. H. OLIVER,**

Importer and Dealer in

**English, French & American Liquors,**

Champagnes, California Wines, Clarets, and Brandies,

in the large and spacious Warehouse, on Johnson-st., opposite Wharf-street, Victoria, V. I.

A large stock of bonded Wines and Brandies always on hand.

To dealers, purchasing in large quantities, a liberal discount will be made for cash.

Agency of first premium California Wines, in packages and cases;
Agency of Old Sachem and Hostetter's Bitters;
Choice Claret Wines, in casks and cases, received direct from Bordeaux, via San Francisco, in bond.
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Choice old Bourbon Whiskies;
" Port and Sherry Wines, in cask and case;
High Proof Jamaica Rum;
" Scotch Whiskey;
" Brandies and Whiskies;
" Alcohol and Spirits, in bbls and tins;
Champagne Wines, complete stock of all the favorite brands now in use;

And a general assortment of case Liquors, Cordials, Syrups, etc.

Traders and Dealers visiting Victoria will find it to their interest to call and examine my stock before purchasing. All orders from British Columbia and towns on the Sound will meet with prompt attention.
mar7-6m W. H. OLIVER.

WEBSTER AND CO.,
YATES STREET, VICTORIA,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Boots and Shoes, Leather, and Findings of every description. Also—Ladies' Shoes of all kinds. mar28

**Victoria Prices Current and Shipping List,**

PUBLISHED every fornight, in time for the California Mail Steamer. The Prices Current contains the current and authentic rates and prices of all descriptions of articles in the Victoria market, as well as reliable reports of the state of trade, shipping, &c. It is as invaluable as an index and commercial authority to every merchant and tradesman as it is a desirable medium for advertising. Printed for A. A. F. Main, at the office of the *British Colonist*, Victoria. jul1.

**R. McLEESE,**

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PLANS and Specifications furnished, and all work entrusted to him will meet with prompt attention, on the most reasonable terms.
New Westminster, June 25, 1861. je27 1m.

Victoria Advertisements.

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Now opening at

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a splendid assortment of

*STANDARD AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,*

comprising

A LARGER Number of Volumes, and upon a greater variety of subjects, than has ever yet appeared in this market.

Those interested are respectfully invited to call and feast their eyes to their heart's content—Gratis—at

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Yates-street, Victoria, V. I.
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**LANGLEY BRO'S.,**

Importing Druggists,

*YATES STREET,*

VICTORIA, V. I.,

are constantly receiving

Drugs and Chemicals,
Patent Medicines,
Surgical Instruments,
Paints and Oils,
Window Glass, &c., &c., &c.

—ALSO—

Just received a large assortment of reliable Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, which they offer at moderate prices. mar1-tc

SELIM FRANKLIN & CO.,

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Town Lots for Sale in New Westminster and Victoria.
mar28

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GENERAL PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES,

French Wines and Liquors, and Havana Segars,

Brick building, corner Yates and Wharf-streets.

Victoria, V. I. mh7-6m

**THOMAS PATTRICK & CO.,**

Importers and Dealers in

WINES AND LIQUORS,

corner of Government and Johnson-streets,

VICTORIA, V. mh7-tc

KWONG LEE AND CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Importers and dealers in

Chinese Goods, Rice, Sugar, Tea, Provisions, etc.,

Cormorant-street,

between Government and Douglas-sts.

VICTORIA, V. I.
mar28

**M. PRAG,**

**Yates Street, Victoria,**

offers for sale, cheap,

Hardware, Agricultural Implements, Bar Iron, Steel, and Ironmongery, Stove and Tinware of every description.

Glass and Crockeryware, Wood and Willow Ware, &c.
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Corner of Wharf and Johnson streets,

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DICKSON, DEWOLF, & Co., - - San Francisco
m21-3m

**EDGAR & AIME,**

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

and Wholsale Dealers in

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

at their old stand,

Wharf-street, near Yates Victoria, V. I.
mar7-tc

**HIBBEN & CARSWELL,**

**Booksellers and Stationers,**

RECEIVE additions by nearly every steamer to their present large stock of Books, embracing most of the Modern and Ancient authors in Poetry and Fiction, Mechanics, Agriculture, History, Biography, Religion, Law, Medicine, Sciences, Music, etc., etc.

—ALSO—

STAPLE AND FANCY STATIONERY,

consisting of

Blank Work, in great variety, Writing Papers and Materials, Printers' Stationery and Wrapping paper, Letter, Note, and Official Envelopes, Music and Music Paper, Drawing Books, and Instruments,

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STATIONERS' HALL,

40, YATES STREET, VICTORIA, V. I.
Feb. 13.

Victoria Advertisements.

**ASSAY OFFICE.**

**MARCHAND & CO.**

Respectfully announce to the public of

VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA

that they have opened their new office for the

ASSAYING OF

**Gold, Silver, Copper, and other Ores,**

AND are now fully prepared to make all Assays entrusted to them with

**Correctness and Care.**

Returns made in from three to six hours in bar or coin at the option of the depositor.

M. & Co. beg to refer to the following bankers:—

Wells, Forgo & co., Victoria,
Macdonald & co., Victoria,
Bank of British North America, Victoria,
Ladd & Tilton, Portland, Oregon,
Davidson & May, San Francisco,
Wells, Fargo & co., San Francisco,
Tallant & Wilde, San Francisco,
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Sather & Church, San Francisco,
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OFFICE—In the building formerly occupied by Macdonald & co., No. 8, Yates street, Victoria. mar28

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**MARTIN BROTHERS,**

Wholesale Grocers,

—AND—

**PROVISION DEALERS,**

11 WHARF STREET, VICTORIA, V. I.,

KEEP constantly on hand, ex recent arrivals, a large assortment of Goods in their line, selected with particular reference to Vancouver Island and British Columbia trade.

Now landing, ex Bark Glympse,—

50 kegs East Boston Sugar,
10 cases new Cheese, (E. W. Linsley & Co.,)
50 chests Black Tea,
20 firkins Butter,
20 boxes Raisins,
50 half bbls Pork,
20 bbls Brine Hams,
15 cases Bacon,
25 half bbls Dried Apples,
10 bbls Vinegar,
30 kits Mackerel.

—CASES GOODS—

100 cases Hunnewell Pepper,
100 cases Lewis Bro.'s Pepper Sauce,
25 cases Hunnewell Cassia,
10 cases Mustard (Hudson's, California,)
10 cases Allspice,
10 cases Ginger,
20 cases Sages,
10 cases Ground Nutmegs,
20 cases Lobsters, 2 lb tins,
10 cases do. 1 do.,
20 cases Roast Beef,
10 cases Chicken,
10 cases Green Corn,
10 cases Pie Fruits,
10 cases Fresh Peaches,
10 cases Fresh Tomatoes,
15 cases Tomato Ketchup (quarts,)
10 cases do do (pints,)
20 cases Starch, 1 lb Papers,
20 cases English Starch,
40 cases Blue, (5 lb boxes,)
56 cases Dyer's Soap,
25 doz. Buckets,
20 boxes Clothes Pins.

All goods warranted and sold at the lowest market rates. All orders promptly attended to.
je20 MARTIN BROS.

*PAINTER & CO.,*

Practical Printers, and Dealers in

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J. B. PAINTER, J. M. PAINTER, T. P. PAINTER — San Francisco.
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**NOTICE.**

HARRIS & Co., Butchers, Cattle dealers, &c., Queen's Market, Victoria, V. I., and Queen's Market, New Westminster, B. C.,

Are prepared to furnish Families, Hotels, and Traders in general, with all kinds of fresh meat and vegetables of the best quality, and at the lowest rates. Also will furnish parties residing in the upper country, say Langley, Hope, Yale, Douglas, &c., with all kinds of live stock. Orders received will be punctually attended to.
fe13-tc

**RAMAGE,**

**Watchmaker and Jeweller,**

COLUMBIA STREET,

NEW WESTMINSTER.

A select assortment of fine English gold and silver Watches, from the best makers, always on hand.

Native gold-manufactured into rings, etc., shortest notice.

Watchwork carefully attended to with dispatch.
Feb. 21.

& CO.,
PACKERS,
Lillooet, B. C.

The British Columbian.

NEW WESTMINSTER, THURSDAY, SEPT. 12.

## OUR GREAT HOPE.

The two enterprises which overtop all others in importance in their relation to British Columbia, and New Westminster especially, are *direct steam communication* between this and San Francisco and the extension of the Canadian *Grand Trunk Railway* to the Gulf of Georgia. We have the utmost confidence that New Westminster, in connection with Burrard Inlet, will be the terminii of both these great lines of communication. It cannot well be otherwise. It is this glorious prospect that has caused the various sales of town and suburban lots here to be such complete successes, and that gives holders of real estate in this locality such unwavering assurance that in the end they will be all right. True, we look to our excellent salmon fisheries, our inexhaustable supply of timber for spars and lumber, and our extensive and rich agricultural lands, together with our proximity to the rich digging of Cariboo, as sources of greatness; but the two *great* objects of hope are those we have mentioned above. The former of these we should obtain at once, by giving a liberal subsidy to carry the mails, if we had responsible government, or even a resident Governor who felt really interested in our prosperity and comfort. We are fully aware that our revenue is limited, and that everything cannot be done at once, but let the most important matters be attended to first. We had far better have postponed the establishment of the Gold Escort, which will be more costly but of vastly less importance and utility than direct steam communication and the proper carriage of our mails. This is a desideratum. We must have it. We certainly shall have it. But while we have but half a man for a government, and he absent from the Colony three-fourths of his time, and when here constantly looking at our welfare through the medium of his own conflicting interests at Victoria, we can hardly expect that he will hastily grant us so great a boon as this. He will give us almost anything else sooner than this. But it must come before long. The laws of commerce, "which are sure as those that roll the stars along," are bringing it nearer every hour. The eligibility of the navigation for ocean vessels of a suitable size to this port, is proved beyond controversy. The bitter opposition of many to the change of the site of the capital from Langley to this place, is gone. Our "everlasting" trees are down, and will soon be burned; and our mosquito bugbear is just breathing its last. There is a feeling constantly widening and gaining strength, that the delay and cost of transhipment at Victoria must be saved, and the mighty effort to find a rival site either further up the Fraser or further up the Coast has signally failed, so that we are shut up to the conclusion that New Westminster must be the great seaport of the British Pacific.

The grand through railroad connecting us with Canada, is an enterprise of far greater magnitude, and will be longer in being brought about. But when we consider the progress of the age, and the mammoth and various interests involved, it requires no prophet's eye to see that such a highway will be opened up, and that the time of its completion is not very distant. Canada and the Eastern Provinces are keenly alive to the importance of this enterprise; Great Britain is studying the problem, and she has both the brain and the money requisite to solve it when she makes up her mind to do so.

If the late reports that rich deposits of gold have been found east of the Rocky Mountains, and near the source and for several hundred miles along the Saskatchewan, prove true, there will be a rush of immigration from Canada and the Western States to that vast region at once; but even if the report in regard to the gold should not be confirmed, the agricultural capabilities are so excellent that it, with Red River, cannot fail to become a rich and populous Colony in a short time. It is said that steamers will probably be put on the Saskatchewan next year; if so, it cannot be long before there is at least a stage road from the head of navigation on that river to the navigable waters of the Fraser. And such highway, though vastly less important, will be the precursor of the railway and telegraph line. This is a subject upon which we might dwell at great length, did space permit. We cannot, however, do better at present than to conclude in the spirited language of a recent letter in the *Home Journal*, written by Thomas D'Arcey McGee, Esq., M.P.P., of Montreal. He says:

"I have always felt an active living interest in everything that concerns what is usually called among us 'Red River country.'" In the very heart of the con- a territory 500,000 square miles in extent, Selkirk, half a century ago, declared there h for a population of 30,000,000 souls, a settlement yet visible is some 7,000 ow-subjects in and abou Fort Garry. inity has ever undergone a sterner ne, or has been so unwisely un- and Canadian statesmen. The greater part, if not all that region, was an integral part of Canada at the conquest, and to Canada the people of the Selkirk settlement most naturally looked for protection against the monopolizing policy of the Hudson Bay Company. It is not creditable to us to be forced to admit that hitherto they have looked thi way in vain. No Canadian can have read with satisfaction that it was left for the infant State of Minnesota, with a census not exceeding altogether this little island of Montreal, to do what they naturally expected from us—that while we were interrogating our ministers as to their policy on the Hudson Bay question, the Americans from St. Paul were steaming down to Fort Garry. It is not the first time that we have received a lesson of enterprise from our Republican neighbors; to be our leaders on our own soil, though creditable to them, is surely not in this case particularly honorable to us.

That Red River country, let me observe, is no inhospitable desert, repugnant to the increase of the human race. Modern science has exploded the ancient error, that climate is determined by the latitude. The best authority on the climatology of our continent, Mr. Lorin Blodgett, has pointed out the existence of a vast wedge-shaped tract, extending from the 47° to the 60° degree of northern latitude, ten degrees of longitude deep at the base, containing three hundred thousand square miles of habitable land, subject to few and inconsiderable variations of climate. This author gives a summer of 95 days to Toronto, and of 90 days to Cumberland House, in 54° north. Mr. Simon Dawson, from personal observation, compares the climate of Fort Garry to that of Kingston. Professor Hind places its annual mean temperature at 32 lower than that at Toronto, for though the fall of rain is 17 inches more, the fall of snow is 33 inches less, than at Toronto. Herds of buffalo winter in the woodland as far north as the 60° parallel; Indian corn grows on both banks of the Saskatchewan; Wheat sown in the valley of the Red River early in May, is gathered in by the end of August. The altitude and aspect of the country nourish in it a temperature which one would not expect to find so far northward. Blodgett asserts that spring opens almost simultaneously along the vast plains from St. Paul to the Mackenzie river; and assuredly where cattle can winter out, where the rivers are generally free of ice by the first week of May, where wheat can be grown "twenty years in succession without exhausting the soil"—there must be something wofully wrong in the system of rule, when, after fifty years of settlement, we find a total population of less than 10,000 souls! The lake and river system of that region are almost as wonderful as our own. Lake Winnipeg has an area equal to Erie, and Lake Manitobah nearly half that of Winnipeg. In the valleys of the Saskatchewan and Assiniboine Professor Hind estimates that there are above 11,000,000 acres "of arable land of the first quality." Of this region about one half is prairie to one half woodland; it is the only extensive prairie country open to us, east of the Rocky Mountains, and if justice was even now done it, it would become the Illinois or Iowa of our future British American nationality.

And this country is not only valuable in itself, but valuable for that to which it leads. The distance from a given point on our side of Lake Superior to navigable water on Fraser River, in British Columbia, does not exceed 2,000 miles—about twice the distance between Boston and Chicago. It has be n shown by every explorer how, with some inconsiderable aids from art, a continuous steamboat navigation might be obtained from Lake Winnipeg to the base of the Rocky Mountains. By these aids, and corresponding improvements on the other side of the mountains, Toronto might be brought within ten or twelve days of British Columbia. But there is a more important consideration still connected with the territory; for we now know that through its prairies is to be found the shortest and best *railroad* route to the Pacific. Every one can understand that the American route from Western Europe to Asia, which lies farthest to the north, must be the most direct. Any one glancing at a globe will see where the 46° parallel leads the eye, from the heart of Germany, through the British Channel, across to the Gulf St. Lawrence, and from our Gulf westward to the Saskatchewan, to Vancouver Island—the Cuba of the North Pacific—and from Vancouver to the rich and populous archipelago of Japan. This course was demonstrated by Capt. Synge to be 2,000 miles shorter between London and Hong Kong than any other in existence; it has but one formidable engineering difficulty to be overcome, an elevation of 6,000 feet above the sea level in crossing the Rocky Mountains into British Columbia. Such at least is the carefully guarded statement of Mr. Stevens, the late American Governor of Washington Territory; and such is said to be the result arrived at by Captain Palliser's more recent explorations. By a short tunnel at the favourable pass, the elevation may be reduced to 5,000 feet, "whose gradients," it has been calculated, "need not exceed sixty feet per mile from the head of Lake Superior to Puget Sound." An elevation of 5,000 feet is not an insuperable obstacle—as has been shown at Mount Cenis and the Alleghanies. (On the Philadelphia and Pittsburg road at Altoona, the gradient of 96 feet to the mile has been found practicable.) The name—"Rocky Mountains"—is more formidable to the ear than to the engineer, as the latitude has misled us with regard to climate, so the altitude has been overrated with regard to cost; but the science of this age once entered upon any experiment, will neither be deterred by regions represented as uninhabitable, nor by mountains reputed to be impassible."

## A MAIL SUBSIDY.

This question, about which so much has been written, and a great deal more said, has at length been taken up in the Vancouver Island House of Assembly, and a proposition made to appropriate from the public revenue the *munificent* sum of 2,500*l.* for this special purpose. The *Colonist*, we observe, complains that the amount is altogether inadequate to accomplish the object had in view, and we think so too; but it is quite as much as could be expected from a government bordering on bankruptcy—with a revenue barely sufficient to pay for the feed of the numerous hirelings employed to transact the public business, and at the same time enjoying all the benefits (?) derivable from a free port system. Blood cannot be extracted from a stone, nor can ample means to prosecute public works, or enter upon schemes to promote and develope the interests and resources of a country, be drawn from an empty treasury.

When the subject was under consideration in the House, speaking of the insufficiency of the sum Mr. Cary stated that British Columbia would contribute an equal amount, making in the aggregate $25,000 for the service between the two Colonies. On what authority Mr. Attorney General Cary stated so positively that British Columbia *would* give 2,500*l.* to subsidize a steamer to carry the mails and establish direct steam communication with San Francisco, we do not know; but this we do know, that the willingness of the people of this Colony to contribute that or any other sum, will depend entirely upon whether the line of communication is meant to extend as far as New Westminster. On this condition the people of British Columbia would unite cordially with the people of Vancouver Island for the accomplishment of an object so desirable, but not otherwise. If it is the intention of Governor Douglas to devote a single dollar from the revenue of this Colony either to establish a line of direct steam communication or as a subsidy for the transmission of the mails between San Francisco and Victoria, without regard being had to the extension of the line to New Westminster, he may make up his mind to meet with the most determined opposition on the part of the people of this Colony to any such high-handed malappropriation of the public monies entrusted to his care.

Doubtless His Excellency will be strongly urged upon so to do by the gentleman who, unfortunately for the welfare of this Colony, occupies the position of his legal adviser. It is not enough that this gentleman—who has never but once set his feet upon British Columbian soil, and had then to sneak off clandestinely to avoid undergoing at the hands of an indignant populace a process of purification in the waters of the Fraser—should pilfer from the pockets of the people of this Colony a yearly salary for services which he never performs, but he must also assume the responsibility of dictating to His Excellency as to the propriety of appropriating the public revenue of this Colony to build up a rival town, and promote interests not only foreign to our own, but in effect decidedly antagonistic.

We have had quite enough of sectional legislation from the hands of Governor Douglas, of which the existing Tariff—the handiwork of Mr. Cary—is a striking example, carefully framed as it is with a studied view to make British Columbia as a whole, and New Westminster in particular, tributary to the upbuilding and commercial advancement of the town of Victoria, and we would advise him to weigh the subject well before he attempts to add insult to injury by appropriating the revenue of this Colony for an object in which the people of the Colony cannot participate, and to which, consequently, they are decidedly opposed. Had we representative institutions, and a House of Assembly elected by the people, instead of a petty despotism—a miserable oligarchy, composed of Governor Douglas and George Hunter Cary—such a proposition would be scouted at once—would not be entertained for a single moment—and we have a right to expect, and insist upon it, that Governor Douglas shall not assume a degree of authority in the disposition of the public revenue of this Colony, which representatives chosen by the people would not dare to do, were they even so inclined.

Let the people of British Columbia be consulted in reference to this matter, and if met on fair and equitable grounds, they will cordially co-operate with the people of Vancouver Island in the furtherance of an object which all feel to be of vital importance to the general interests of both Colonies. Direct steam communication and the punctual transmission of the mails are necessities which *must* be met, cost what they will. The people of this Colony are prepared to meet their neighbors half way, and contribute dollar for dollar to any amount that may be required to place the project on a permanent footing, provided matters are so arranged that they will participate equally in all the advantages to be derived from the enterprise, but on no other grounds will they consent to the expenditure of a single dollar of their money. We are quite aware that Governor Douglas has the power thus to appropriate the public revenue, although it be in open defiance of public opinion, but we hardly think he will take upon himself so grave a responsibility, knowing, as he assuredly does, that by so doing he would incur the most bitter enmity of the people, and create a feeling of dissatisfaction which might ultimately lead to the most serious consequences. All we desire is equal rights and privileges—a fair field and no favor—but to be made *cat's paws* of for the aggrandizement of the citizens of Victoria, is a degree of degradation to which British Columbians will never quietly submit.

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

### NEWS FROM THE MINES.

We still continue to receive the most cheering accounts from the mining regions. In fact the quantity of gold being taken out of the various claims on Antler and other Creeks in the Cariboo country, is so great as to be almost incredible. No diggings that have ever been discovered—either in California, Australia, or elsewhere—can, or ever have equalled in richness, those of Cariboo. We have just had an interview with a gentleman named Alex. McKenzie, direct from Antler Creek, from whom we obtained the following interesting items of mining news:

On Williams Creek, Abbott & Co., (three partners,) with two hired men, are reaping a rapid fortune from their claim. They struck it some time in the beginning of June last, and for several weeks took out at the rate of $50 per day to the hand, before reaching the bed rock. Subsequently, however, they worked down to the bed rock, and were richly rewarded for their labor. The first week thereafter they took out on an average from 80 to 100 ounces per day. Afterward the daily yield increased to 120, 130, and so on, until, on the day previous to our informant's departure, it had reached the enormous figure of 195 ounces! It is stated by another party with whom we have conversed, that in three weeks they had taken out dust to the value of *ninety thousand dollars!* Their claim extends some 300 feet back from the river, and of this less than 50 feet have yet been worked.

Two men, named Miller and Brick, had been working a claim on Antler for some considerable time, but the result not being satisfactory, they offered to sell out for $600. Another party, who had business at the Forks of Quesnelle, agreed to take it on his return, but as he did not return at the time agreed upon, Miller and his partner very reluctantly resumed operations, and on the first day were so fortunate as to strike the biggest kind of luck, and took out 60 ounces as the result of that day's labor! Ever since their claim has been paying enormously.

Dennis Kane, who has two sets of sluices and ten men at work, is taking out from $100 to $150 per day to the hand.

Hendrick's, Hazeltine's, Coutt's, and other claims are doing equally well.

On Grouse Creek Dillon & Co., are making from $50 to $75 per day to the hand. Charles Morse, Morrissey & Co., and others, are doing equally as well. The standing price for an interest in any claim on this creek is $1200.

On Lowheigh Creek, newly discovered, 6 men took out as the result of the first week's labor, $4,600.

On Lightning Creek the yield to the pan is reported to be from $2 to $10.

The miners are all in high spirits, and entertain the utmost confidence in the country. The work of prospecting is carried on with the utmost vigor, and new and rich discoveries are being constantly made. There are, as might be expected, a great many who have not been so successful as those we have named, but all who are there can find ready employment at $10 per day, which alone is ample remuneration for the laboring man. Our informant tells us that provisions are plenty, and all things considered, not extravagant in price. We learn that at Hope, Yale and Douglas, the news from above has caused quite a sensation, and many are talking seriously of striking a "bee line" for the diggings. Several have already started, and others are making preparations to go. We may confidently look forward to another "rush" up the Fraser next Spring; and, in the meantime, ample provision should be made for such a contingency.

THE GOLD ESCORT.—This institution, we very much fear, bids fair to end in a miserable fizzle, unless steps be taken forthwith to place it under the control of officers of a different stamp from those, or some of them at least, who now have command of it. It is reported, and we believe correctly, that several members of the corps have resigned and left the concern in utter disgust, owing to the unbearable arrogance and airs of one of the gentlemen occupying a position of authority therein. It seems that Mr. Hankin, the gentleman to whom we allude, and who holds but a *secondary* position in the service, has become so puffed up with self-importance since being raised from the position of an up-country bailiff to the dignity of an officer in the Gold Escort, that his men must not presume to sit with him at the same table on board a public steamer, but must wait until he and the other passengers have finished their meals, and then take what is left; and not only so, but one man must black his boots, another clean his horse, and all perform menial service for this *distinguished* official! The men very properly refused to comply with his impertinent commands, believing that their duties in connection with the Gold Escort did not require that they should become shoe-blacks or stable-boys, and consequently resigned. Were the gentleman commander-in-chief of all Her Majesty's forces, he could not put on greater airs; and if the Gold Escort is to be placed under the control of such kid-gloved gentry, we bespeak for it a short-lived existence and pitiful termination. In such a position we require men of sound common sense, who are none too good to do their own dirty work, unless they have the ability to pay from their own resources for the services of a lacquey. We think the gentleman has altogether mistaken his position, and overrated his own importance.

MOUNTAIN TROUT.—Messrs Sutton of Hope, and Dietz of Yale, caught 20 of these excellent fish during 4 or 5 hours one day last week in the "Quequealla," weighing in the aggregate 146 pounds, and two of which weighed 11 pounds each.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS for the week ending 7th Sept.:—Duties, £514 0s 11d; Harbor Dues, £3 10s 0d; Head Money, £9 16s 0d; Warehouse Fees, £0 0s 0d; Tonnage Dues, £87 6s 0d; Total, £614 12s 11d.

THANKS to Messrs Bibben and Carswell of Victoria, for a supply of California Newspapers. Also to Mr. S. T. Tilly of this city, and W. F. Herre of Victoria, for similar favors.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

*We do not hold ourselves legally responsible for anything which may appear under the above head. Communications, in order to insure insertion must be brief, of public importance and must be accompanied with the* BONA FIDE *name of the author.*

### OVERLAND ROUTE VIA RED RIVER AND CANADA.

*To the Editor of the British Columbian.*

SIR,—On looking over the *British Columbian* of Aug. 1st, I noticed reference made to an overland route from Canada, via Red River Settlement. I fully agree with the writer that immediate action on the part of the Colonies on this coast is necessary to secure so desirable an object; and the present seems to be a most appropriate time for such a movement, from the fact that the British Colonies on the Pacific coast are solely depending on getting their mail through the United States, which at present are involved in a civil war, and also from the fact that a movement is at present in progress to have a Federal Union of all the British Possessions in North America. Deep interest is now felt in Canada in an overland route, via Red River Settlement, to this Coast, and as a summer route it would no doubt excel all others. A few years ago a number of the leading business men and capitalists in Western Canada formed what was styled the "North West Transportation Company," the ultimate object of that Company being to open an overland route, via the Red River, to British Columbia. They sent Surveyors through to Red and Saskatchewan Rivers, and estimates were made of the length of time necessary to complete the journey to British Columbia, which, I think, was under 25 days. The Canadian Government granted a subsidy to the Company to carry the mails as far as Red River; and I believe the mails are now carried regularly each month—the time being about ten days from Toronto to Red River Settlement. A steamer plys between Collingwood and the head of Lake Superior, making the journey in about 50 hours. I have been credibly informed that the same Company made overtures to the British Government to carry the mails through in less than a month to British Columbia, which I have no doubt they would have done in summer, if a reasonable subsidy had been given them. The Company proposed to shorten the distance to Red River by making new roads connecting some inland lakes and rivers; so as to make the journey in six days; they then proposed to have small steamers to cross Lake Winnepeg, and ascend the Saskatchewan and Athabasca Rivers to the base of the Rocky Mountains. That journey they expected to accomplish in six days more. At the base of the Rocky Mountains, on either side, they meant to have depots of native horses or mules to convey passengers and mails over the mountains in four or five days more—making the entire journey from Toronto, Canada West, to Cariboo, the El Dorado of British Columbia, in less than 20 days. I have no doubt the route would have been opened long ago had the British Government granted that Company a reasonable subsidy for carrying the mail to this coast. What an immense benefit the opening of such a route would be to these Colonies! A large immigration of hardy and industrious settlers would pour in from the Eastern Provinces, making the dreary solitudes of British Columbia and Vancouver Island resound with the song o' the axe and the whistle of the ploughman. Were such a route opened out as that referred to, the vast fertile prairies through which the Saskatchewan and Athabasca Rivers flow, would become settled; and when the time arrives when a railroad through British America to the Pacific becomes a necessity, (which I opine will not be long,) there would then be a resident population along the entire route to assist in building it. Such a route as that referred to would present unrivalled attractions to the traveller, who, instead of having to endure the monotony and discomforts attendant upon a long sea voyage through tropical climates, would pass through some of the most beautiful and salubrious regions on the American continent. Then let there be no time lost in agitating this matter. Let petitions be widely circulated, humbly requesting the Home Government to grant a subsidy for carrying the mail by that route. Strike the iron now when it is hot, to secure that which would diffuse new life in the trade and prospects of these Colonies. This appears to be an auspicious time for such a movement, when British mails run a great risk of being robbed by Mormons or caught by privateers in passing through American territory.

J. BEGG.

Balmoral, August 22, 1861.

### A FEW PLAIN QUESTIONS.

*To the Editor of the British Columbian.*

SIR:—I would like to avail myself of the opportunity of asking the people of British Columbia, through the columns of your extensively circulated paper, a few plain questions.

1st. Is it right for the Postmaster, or, as some have it, the Postmaster General of this colony, to charge *double* postage on a letter weighing not more than half an ounce, coming from Canada here, or *vice versa*?

2. Is it right for him to refuse to acknowledge the validity of a Canadian post-mark stamped "paid," and compel the receiver of a letter so stamped to pay postage a second time, because the postmaster's figures were written in *black* ink, instead of *red*? If it is right to do so, why should he on the very same day that he refuses to give one man his letter for the reason above assigned without re-paying postage admit the validity of such a post-mark in the case of another man, by giving him his letter without further cost? Is it right in such a matter for the postmaster to make *fish* of one man and *flesh* of another?

3. Is it right for this same Postmaster, sitting as Judge on a criminal case, to convict a man of larceny, and then let him off with a fine? If so, is it right, or in accordance with English law, for said Judge to ask the *plaintiff* in the case to fix a price upon the property said to have been stolen, and compel the defendant to pay the full amount of such valuation, together with costs of court; and this, too, when it was well known to the Judge that the plaintiff in the case had recovered his property, and consequently could not claim payment for the value thereof? Again, have our magistrates the power conferred upon them, when disposing of petty cases in a summary manner, of inflicting a fine to any amount they please, or can they exceed the sum of five pounds?

4. Is it right for the Judge of this place to allow one man to keep a Saloon, and not require him to pay a license until the expiration of the year, and make others plank down the cash on the first day that they open? Why should such distinctions be made, or such indulgence be given, to one man more than another?

In short, is it right that we should be ruled and governed by a set of English upstarts, and be compelled to support them in positions for which they are totally unfitted, having neither the experience nor brains to qualify them to discharge aright the duties devolving upon them? This, sir, is what deprived England of the greater portion of one of the finest continents on the face of the globe, viz., what is now called the United States, and has been the cause of strife and bloodshed in other colonies. It is to be hoped that a similar cause will not produce a like effect here. I remain, sir, your truly,

CUSTOS ROTOLORUM.

New Westminster, Sept. 8th, 1861.

### FORT HOPE AUTUMN RACES.

The first Fort Hope race meeting was held on Thursday 29th inst., when the following prizes subscribed by the inhabitants, were contended for. The races being between the horses of Hope and Yale, created much interest in both towns, and the steamer Hope brought down a large delegation, including a good many ladies, from the latter. From the success attending the present experimental meeting, it is to be hoped that the Fort Hope races will in future be looked forward to eagerly by the patrons of the Turf in this colony.

FIRST RACE.

Town Plate, Sweepstakes of $10 each, with $100 added, Catch weights, 300 yards, heats.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. Reece's (Fort Hope) Eliza Cook, Red, White and Blue, | 1 | 1. |
| Mr. Sutton's (Fort Hope) Charley Cook, Blue and Pink, | 2 | 2. |
| Mr Dietz's (Fort Yale) Nelly Bly, White, Blue and Scarlet, | drawn. | |
| Mr. Saunders, (Fort Yale) Garibaldi, Scarlet and Green, | 3 | 3. |

This was a very exciting race, and the betting brisk on the Fort Hope mare, which won in good style. In the first heat Garibaldi bolted the track, and was not placed.

SECOND RACE.

Trial Stakes, Sweepstakes of $5 each, with $60 added, Catch weights, 300 yards, heats.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. Sutton's Charley Cook, Pink and Blue, | 2 | 1 | 1. |
| Mr. Dietz's Nelly Bly, White, Blue & Scarlet, | 1 | 2 | 2. |
| Mr. Craigie's (Fort Hope) Johnny, Red, White and Blue, | drawn. | | |
| Mr. Dewdney's (Fort Hope) Old Woman, Yellow and Scarlet, | 4 | 3 | 3. |

For this race Charley Cook was the favorite, and was backed freely against the field; after the first heat, however, the Fort Yale was looked upon with more confidence, but the superior strength of the horse brought him in winner of the next two heats with little difficulty.

THIRD RACE.

Beaten Stakes. A purse of $40 for all horses beaten in the previous races. 300 yards.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Dietz's Nelly Bly. | 1 |
| Mr. Saunder's Garibaldi. | 2 |

## Arrival of the Steamer Caledonia.

## LATER NEWS FROM THE EAST.

## ANOTHER BATTLE IN MISSOURI.

## GENERAL LYON KILLED.

### Dates to St. Louis to August 16th.

The Calédonia arrived here from Victoria on Tuesday evening. She brought up about twenty passengers, a number of horses, and a considerable quantity of freight. She also had on board the Overland Express, with California papers to August 24th, from which we glean the following items of Eastern news:

YREKA, August 23.—The Pony with dates from St. Louis to Aug. 16th arrived at Dry Creek Station this morning at 7 o'clock.

ST. LOUIS, August 16.—A bold attempt was made to throw a freight train going East off the track of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, one mile above here, by placing a rail on the track.——The War Department has been busy since the adjournment of Congress, in preparing for the distribution of the laws recently enacted for the regulation of the army. Nearly all the commissions for the officers already provided for by the late increase of the army, have been made out.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—A number of the most distinguished army officers of Europe, particularly from England and France, have tendered their services to the United States, but it is not known that any will be accepted.——Several weeks ago one of our consuls abroad expressed the opinion that Garibaldi would visit this country and command a column of Italian forces, if the President of this Government would indicate that his services were needed. There has been no official action, but it is understood he would accept a command if offered. Parties have been authorized to express to him the gratification it would afford the President to witness his return to the United States and see him at the head of a column of our troops.——A letter from Minister Flag says that Garibaldi said "if the war is for freedom, I am with you with 20,000 men."

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 12.—To-day a flag of truce arrived from Norfolk, with 22 released prisoners. They were mostly surgeons, captured at Bull Run.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—The Brig Seafoam from Curaco reports Privateer Sumter arrived there July 17th, and was allowed by the Government to coal and refit, against remonstrances of the U. S. Consul. She left on the 24th.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 16th—The following official report of the fight near Springfield, Missouri, is forwarded by one of General Lyons' aids to Fremont.—Gen. Lyon, in the column under General Seigel and Major Sturgis of the cavalry made an attack at 6.30 A. M., August 10, nine miles south of Springfield. The engagement was severe. Our loss killed and wounded, 800. Gen. Lyon was killed in the charge at the head of his column. Our force was 8000 including 3000 Home Guard.——Muster rolls taken from the enemy, give their strength at 23,000, including regiments from Tennessee, Missouri Louisiana, with Texas Rangers, Cherokees and half-breeds. Their loss is reported heavy, including Gen. McCullough and Price. The statement is corroborated by rebel prisoners. Their tents and wagons were destroyed in the action. Gen Seigel left one gun on the field, and returned to Springfield with a large number of prisoners. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 11th continued his retreat to Rolla, bringing off his brigade train and twenty-five thousand dollars in specie from the Springfield Bank. Detailed accounts of this fight go to California by this pony.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—Three vessels under British flags were refused a clearance at the Custom House.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13th.—General Wool has been ordered to Fortress Monroe, where he will assume command, vice Gen. Butler. Gen. Butler will remain here some days, and then will be called to more active service.——Capt. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, reports that he has engaged 100 vessels for the United States Government, for the enforcement of the laws.——The rebel Congress has passed a act for the imprisonment or expulsion of all Union men.

Gen. Pillow has broken up his encampment at New Madrid and gone to Memphis. The movement is supposed to be on account of the active preparations of Fremont at Cairo.

SACRAMENTO, Aug. 33.—The following important document has been placed in our hands:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—To John G. Downey, Gov. of California: Please organize equip and muster into service at the earliest date possible four regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, to be placed at the disposal of Gen. Sumner. (Signed,) SIMON CAMERON.

The Gov. immediately telegraphed Gen. Sumner if he was prepared to equip the troops called for in the above requisition?

## New Advertisements.

JUST RECEIVED
AT THE
## COLONIAL BOOK STORE,
**Columbia Street, New Westminster,**

500 VOLUMES OF BOOKS, consisting of a splendid edition of English Novels, bound. Also,
Chambers' Information for the People,
" History of England, Illustrated, 7 Volumes,
" Cyclopedia of English Literature,
" Miscellany, Pocket Miscellany and Repository.
And a large number of other bound Books of History, Biography and Fiction.

—ALSO—

Plans of the Towns of New Westminster, Hope, Douglas and Lytton, and Maps of British Columbia.

—ALSO—

Just received a supply of CHURCH SERVICES and PRAYER BOOKS, direct from England.

S. T. TILLEY.
New Westminster, Sept. 10, 1861. se12

## Municipal Notice.
TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received until Monday noon, the 16th instant, for the clearing of all LOGS and BRUSH from the undermentioned Town Lots, viz.:

Block 12, Lots 1, 2, 3, and 5.
" 13, " 2, 5, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, and 21
" 16, " 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10.
" 24, " 1, 4, 5, 8, 9, 11, and 12.
" 25, " 1, 2, 3, 7, and 8.
" 26, " 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10.
" 28, " 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 21, 23, and 24.
" 23, " 13, 14, and 16.
" 29, " 4, 9, and 18.
" 30, " 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, and 12.
" 31, " 11, 12, and 16.

Payment will be made 90 days after the completion of the work.

By order,
VALENTINE HALL, Clerk.
New Westminster, Sept. 10, 1861. se12

## Public Notice.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this office up to noon of SATURDAY, the 21st instant, for the construction of the Offices for the Registrar General for British Columbia. The building to be erected in the Town of New Westminster. The lowest, or any Tender, will not necessarily be accepted. Specification and Plan to be seen, and all information given, at this office after to-morrow.

By order of the Chief Commissioner,
H. S. PALMER, Lieut. R. E.
Lands and Works Office, R. E. Camp,
New Westminster, 11th September, 1861. se12 2t

## NOTICE.

PURCHASERS of Town and Suburban Lots at the Public Sale on the 21st ultimo, are reminded that the remaining instalments become due on the 21st September, 21st October, and 21st November, 1861, and that in all cases of non-payment such Lots will be positively forfeited.

By order of the Chief Commissioner,
H. R. LUARD, Capt. R. E.
Land and Works Department, New Westminster,
September 4th, 1861. se12 3t.

## Dr. JOS. B. HAGGIN,

FORMERLY Resident Surgeon to the Emigrant Refuge Hospital, New York. Office—On Yates, near Government street, Victoria, V. I.

Dr. H. will give special attention to all orders or professional advice, by letter or otherwise, through Ballou's Express. se5

## MILK.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his customers, and the public, that, until further notice, he will furnish milk at the rate of six bits per gallon.

S. W. HERRING.
Herring's Ranche, 2nd April, 1861. t-c

## New Advertisements.

## LADIES' COLLEGE,
**Victoria, Vancouver Island.**

**VISITOR**—The Lord Bishop of British Columbia and Vancouver Island.
**Lady Superintendent,** - - Mrs. Woods.
**Ladies Assistants,** - - Miss Penrice, Miss A. Penrice.

THE COURSE OF EDUCATION comprises Religious and Moral training, English, in all its branches, Modern Languages, Music, Singing, Drawing, Painting, etc., etc.

TERMS.—Under 10 years of age, $5 per month.
From 10 to 15 " " $6 "
Above 15 " " $10 "

The only Extras are—
(1) Modern Languages,
(2) Music and Singing,
(3) Drawing and Painting, } $2 per month each.

For prospectuses and further particulars, apply to Mrs. Woods, Lady Superintendent. au22

## Holy Trinity Church,
NEW WESTMINSTER.

TENDERS for the PAINTING of the above will be received up to the 20th instant, by the Rector or Mr. Manson. Specification may be seen by applying to the latter. se5.

## FRESH EGGS.

THE UNDERSIGNED have made arrangements to be regularly supplied with FRESH EGGS from the Sound, by every steamer.

SOKOLOSKY & LEWIN.
New Westminster, Aug. 26, 1861. au28

## EDGAR & AIME

OFFER FOR SALE, AT THEIR OLD STAND,
**Wharf Street, near Yates,**
In Lots to Suit.

EX BARKENTINE W. B. SCRANTON,
BARK IONIA,
BARK GLIMPSE,
STEAMER SIERRA NEVADA.

**Flour**—Magnolia Mills, Island Mills, Albion Mills, do. Self-Rising.
**Bacon**—Extra clear, IXL in hhds, New York in cases, Boston in hhds, Oregon extra heavy sides.
**Pork**—Extra clear Pork in ½ bbls.
**Hams**—Billing's Hams 1861, Oregon Hams, Oregon Shoulders, Billing's patent-covered Shoulders.
**Lard**—J H & Co's in 10-lb tins, P & H's in 10-lb tins, Childs' in 20-lb buckets, Oregon in kegs and tins.
**Butter**—Isthmus June 1861, Oregon in brine and kits, Oregon in cases, P in diamond in firkins.
**Corn-Meal**—¼ and ½ sacks.
**Buckwheat**—¼ and ½ sacks.
**Cod Fish**—No 1 in drums.
**Mackerel**—Eastern in kits, large, No 1's California in kits.
**Syrup**—East Boston in 5s, do do in 8s, Yew York 8s.
**Molasses**—S I in barrels.

DRIED APPLES, LAYER RAISINS, CHIKE PEACHES, ZANTE CURRANTS, APPLES IN TINS, OREGON APPLES, PRESERVED PEACHES, PRESERVED PINE APPLE, WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

RICE.
China Rice,
Carolina Rice in barrels,
do do in ½ barrels.

MATCHES.
R W Matches in tins,
Vienna Matches.

SARDINES—¼s and ¼s,
Sail Twine,
Wrapping Twine,
Wrapping Paper, straw,
Wrapping Paper, Manilla.

CANDLES.
Candles, Thains; Candles, ne plus ultra; Candles, chemical sperm; Candles, Macey's patent, in cartoons.

SUGAR.
Sugar Crushed, in barrels;
Sugar Crushed, in ½ barrels;
Sugar Crushed, in boxes;
Sugar Powdered, in boxes.

**Yeast Powders**—Preston and Merrill's, Boardman's.

SOAP.
Fay's, Hills, Dyer's, Colgate's Jones', and Genuine Castile Soap.

BROOMS, Nos 1, 2 and 3.
CALIFORNIA CHEESE in cases,
ENGLISH CHEESE in tins.
BLACK AND GREEN
T
IN BOXES AND CHESTS.

COFFEE.
Rio Coffee, Java Coffee,
Chartres Ground Coffee, Manilla Coffee,
Old Java Ground Coffee, Bovee's Gr'nd Coffee.

TABLE SALT, in 5s.

VINEGAR AND PICKLES.
Vinegar in barrels,
Vinegar in ½ barrels,
Vinegar in 10-gallon kegs,
Vinegar in 5-gallon kegs,
Pickles, in 5-gal kgs,
Pickles in 3-gal kegs.

OYSTERS.
Fields' Oysters, Kensett's Oysters,
H. B. & Co's Oysters.

And a full assortment of Case Goods of all kinds and descriptions.

Also, an Invoice of
**Dessicated and Compressed Meats and Vegetables,**
As put up by the American Dessicating Company of New York.
au28. EDGAR & AIME.

## JUST RECEIVED,

A LARGE LOT of Light Buff, or White, **Balmorals,** a nice article for summer wear.

J. A. WEBSTER.
New Westminster, June 5, 1861. je6

## New Advertisements.

## British Columbia.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
22d July, 1861.

## NOTICE.
## GOLD ESCORT.

IT having been resolved by the Governor to establish for the convenience of miners and other persons, a Gold Escort from the Forks of the Quesnelle, by Williams Lake, Lillooet, and Douglas, to New Westminster, and to undertake the conveyance of Treasure between these places under the charge of an armed Escort.

The following rules are published for general information:

I. Treasure may be conveyed at the undermentioned charges (fraction of an ounce troy counting as one ounce.)

| From and Not Beyond. | To New Westminster. | To Douglas. | To Lillooet. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Quesnelle | 1s. | 10s. | 8s. |
| Williams Lake | 10s. | 8s. | 6s. |
| Lillooet | 6s. | 4s. | 6s. |
| Douglas | 3s. | | |

II. Treasure so remitted will be retained in custody at the Government Office of the place to which it is consigned, until demanded by the person possessing the Government Certificate; and a charge will be made for such custody for any period beyond one month after arrival of 3d. per ounce per Calender month, (fractions of an ounce or month will be charged as one ounce or one month,) except when the gold transmitted to New Westminster is noted "For Assay" at the Government Assay Office there, in which case no charge will be made for custody until the lapse of 9 months as the usual Assay Fee will be permitted to cancel custody charges for such period.

III. The dates upon which Escorts may be expected to leave the different places will be notified from time to time by the proper officers.

IV. On delivering a parcel at the District Magistrate's office for transmission per Escort, the depositor will be furnished with a Certificate of the accompanying form:

*Place,*
*Date,*

GOLD CERTIFICATE No. FOR NEW WESTMINSTER.

RECEIVED Assay from a parcel marked as at foot, and said to contain ounces, dwts, of GOLD DUST for transmission by the Government Escort to New Westminster, to be there delivered at the Treasury to the person presenting this receipt, on his paying the regulated fees.

Private marks, *District Officer.*
Received at New Westminster, 186 .
*Signature of person actually presenting this certificate,*

CAUTION.—As the deposit will be delivered to any party presenting this certificate, you are advised to be most careful of this document.

**V. All dust should be well and strongly tied up, and must be sealed by depositor.**

VI. Parties should be most careful of their deposit certificates, as, if the Delivery officer has no reason to suspect fraudulent possession he will deliver the gold to the presenter of the certificate.

VII. Although the Government does not hold itself responsible to prove signatures, yet it is recommended that any person transferring a certificate to another should endorse it.

VIII. Every possible precaution will be taken by the Goverment for the safe conveyance and custody of the Treasure, but the Government does not hold itself responsible for loss.

By His Excellency's Command.
WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG,
ju25 Acting Colonial Secretary.

## Public Notice.

HOLDERS OF
'CERTIFICATES OF CLAIM'

ARE HEREBY informed that for the future this Scrip will be accepted (at the value at which it was issued) in full or part payment for TOWN, SUBURBAN, and COUNTRY LANDS, purchased by them under the provisions of the sundry Proclamations relating to the occupation and sale of Lands in this Colony.

By order of His Excellency the Governor,
R. C. MOODY, Col. R. E.,
and Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.

Lands and Works Department,
New Westminster, 21st August, 1861. au29 4t.

## New Advertisements.

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

**Tenders for the undermentioned Works will be received at the Office of Lands and Works, New Westminster, British Columbia:**

### I.

CONSTRUCTION of a Wagon Road, eighteen feet wide, at the second portage Harrison-Lillooet Road, commencing where the twelve feet wide Road terminates, about eight miles more or less from Pemberton. It is to include beyond that point the unfinished portions of the recent contract, and is to terminate on Lake Anderson. The payment to be half in Cash and half in British Columbia Government Bonds, bearing interest of six per cent. per annum.

One half of the Bonds to be redeemed on the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and the other half on the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

Road to be completed by the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

Tenders for the above will be received until the twenty-eighth day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

### II.

Construction of a Wagon Road from Boston Bar to Lytton, eighteen feet wide.

1. If the payment be made all in Cash.

2. If the payment be made all in British Columbia Bonds, bearing interest of six per cent. per annum; one-third to be redeemed on the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-two; one-third on the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-three; and the remainder on the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Road to be completed by the thirty-first day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

### III.

Same Road, if constructed twelve feet wide, with Bye-passes.

1. If payment be all in Cash.

2. If payment be all in British Columbia Government Bonds, under similar conditions as above.

Road to be completed by the thirty-first day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

Tenders for numbers II. and III. will be received until the fourteenth day of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

In each of the above works security of One Thousand Pounds will be required, and one-fifth of the payment will be retained for four months after completion of work, for repairs, etc.

The lowest Tender, nor any, not necessarily accepted.

All the Tenders to have fully and legibly written on the outside of the Envelope, the work for which it is a Tender.

For further particulars inquire at the Office of Lands and Works, New Westminster, British Columbia. au22

## Public Notice.

THE undermentioned Lots in the City of New Westminster are hereby declared to be forfeited, in consequence of the conditions of sale not having been complied with:

| BLOCKS. | LOTS. | BLOCKS. | LOTS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| III. | 1 | XXIV. | 10 |
| VII. | 6 | " | 7 |
| XI. | 1 | XXVII. | 3 |
| " | 5 | " | 5 |
| " | 10 | XXVIII. | 2 |
| XIII. | 10 | " | 20 |
| XIV. | 5 | XXIX. | 1 |
| XVII. | 7 | XXX. | 6 |
| XVIII. | 6 | " | 11 |
| XIX. | 13 | XXXI. | 7 |
| " | 16 | " | 8 |
| XXI. | 3 | " | 9 |
| XXII. | 15 | " | 14 |
| " | 24 | " | 15 |
| XXIII. | 3 | " | 17 |
| " | 24 | | |

By order of the Chief Commissioner.
H. R. LUARD, Capt. R. E.
Lands and Works Department,
New Westminster, Aug. 13, 1851. au15 8t

## In the Supreme Court of Civil Justice of British Columbia.

IN Re the "Town Lots Leases Relief Act, 1860." *Ex parte*, Peter O'Reilly, Petitioner. To Curtis & Co., late of Fort Hope. Take Notice, that the Petitioner will, at the next Assizes at Fort Hope, move the Court for a declaration of title in his favor to the northernmost half part of Lot 3, Block 3, in the Towr of Fort Hope. And take notice that in the absence of any person appearing to oppose the said application, it may be granted *ex parte*.

H. P. WALKER,
au15 1m Counsel for Petitioner.

## BOSTON BAR HOTEL,
**BAKERY AND PROVISION STORE.**

THE Subscribers flatter themselves that they will give entire satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage. A stock of the choicest

**Liquors and Cigars**

constantly on hand. Also, Bread, Biscuit, Cakes, Pies, etc. Prices very low.

JOLICŒUR & CO.
Boston Bar, B. C., June 25, 1861. je27

## New Advertisements.

## HENRY NATHAN,
9 WHARF STREET, VICTORIA,
OFFERS FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT:
(EX MARCELLA.)

**HOSIERY.**
SOCKS, Stays, Corsets, Woolen, Fancy Regatta, and White Long Cloth Shirts; Cotton, Merino, and Woolen Undershirts and Drawers; Black and Fancy Silk Neck Ties.

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**
Ladies' and Gents', assorted.

**CLOTHING.**
Angola Suits, Shooting Coats, Alpaca Sacs, D'Orsey Morning Coats; Leghorn, Panama, and Felt Hats.

**DRAPERY.**
Merinos, Alpacas, Coburgs, Muslins, Prints, Scotch Ginghams, Bareges, Shirtings, etc.

**OILMEN'S STORES.**
Pie Fruits, Sauces, Mustard, Biscuits, etc., etc.

Assorted Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc., Boiled Linseed Oil and Bright Varnish, in bulk.

**Brandy**—Martell's and other brands, in bulk.
**Rum**—Fine Jamaica, O. P.
**Whisky**—Scotch in case.
**Old Tom**—Altona in case.
**Gin**—Anchor Brand in case.
**Ginger Brandy**—In one dozen cases.
**Juniper Cordial**—In case.
**Sherry**—In case.
**Curicoa, Anniseed,** etc., etc.

EX KAFFIR CHIEF, FROM LONDON:
**Black Glacé Silks,** Haberdashery, Alpacas.
**Olive Oil,** Bright Varnish, White Lead.
**Pie Fruits,** Mustard, Sauces.
**Plated Ware,** Table Cutlery, Brushes.
**Brandy,** Rum, Whisky, Old Tom, Ginger Brandy, French Liquors, etc., etc., and a general assortment of English Goods. au29 3m

## Collegiate School for Boys,
**Victoria, Vancouver Island.**

**VISITOR**—The Lord Bishop of British Columbia.

**Principal**—The Rev. Charles T. Woods, M. A.
**Vice-Principal**—The Rev. O. Glover, M. A., Fellow of Emanuel College, Cambridge.
**Professor of Modern Languages and Drawing**—Mr. E. Mallandaine.

THIS SCHOOL is conducted upon the plan of the Grammar Schools of England, and designed to qualify for the Learned Professions, Commercial and Mercantile pursuits, and for the Universities.

In addition to sound religious instruction, the course of education comprises:
A thoroughly sound English Education.
Arithmetic, Penmanship, Mathematics, and Book-keeping.
Modern Languages—French, German, and Spanish.
Hebrew, Greek, and Latin.
Elements of Natural Philosophy.
Drawing—Including Landscape, Figure, and Line Drawing, with the principles of Architecture and Design.

Boys will be admitted from the age of seven years and upwards.

TERMS:
From seven to twelve years, $5,
" twelve to sixteen " $6, } per month.
" sixteen and upwards $8,

Payable in advance. A reduction will be made in favor of families sending more boys than one.

There will be two Vacations in the year.

For prospectuses, terms for boarders, or any further particulars, apply to the Rev. Charles T. Woods, M. A., Principal. au22

## Reduced Rates of Freight.

**The New and Commodious Steamer**
## UNION,
W. G. DOANE, MASTER,
*WILL RUN TRI-WEEKLY BETWEEN*
**New Westminster and Port Douglas,**
—OR—
HOPE AND YALE,
CARRYING FREIGHT AT LOW RATES.

All Goods sent from Victoria, to be shipped by her, will be stored in
**Scott's Fire-proof Warehouse,**
*FREE OF CHARGE,*
until they can be forwarded to their destination.

Persons desiring to contract for Freight, will please apply to the undersigned.

W. H. WOODCOCK, Agent.
New Westminster, Aug. 1, 1861. au8 tf.

## E. T. DODGE & Co.,
## PACKERS,
**Forwarding and Commission Merchants,**
**PORT DOUGLAS AND LILLOOET,**
BRITISH COLUMBIA.

THIS WELL KNOWN FIRM have completed arrangements by which they are prepared to convey over the
FAVORITE HARRISON-LILLOOET ROUTE
**One Hundred Thousand Pounds of Freight per Month, at Moderate Rates.**

Mules and Wagons are kept constantly on the route at every portage between
PORT DOUGLAS AND LILLOOET,
and all Goods consigned to them will be
FORWARDED WITH DISPATCH,
AND SAFE DELIVERY INSURED.

**Orders Respectfully Solicited.**

E. T. DODGE & CO.,
PACKERS,
ju25 Port Douglas and Lillooet, B. C.

## New Westminster Dispensary.

**B. P. MOSES & CO.,**

Chemists and Apothecaries,

**Columbia Street, New Westminster,**

HAVE this day opened the above Store with an entire new stock of

**Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery,**

FANCY GOODS AND BRUSHES,

Together with an assortment of all articles usually

KEPT IN A

**First-Class Retail Drug Store.**

Mr. MOSES will give his personal attention to the Dispensing of Medicines and Compounding of Physicians' Prescriptions, and trusts his large experience in the business is a sufficient guarantee that all business entrusted to us will be "characterized by neatness, accuracy, and competent knowledge." Our prices will be

☞ EXTREMELY MODERATE. ☜

New Westminster, June 8, 1861. je13

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**New Boot and Shoe Shop,**

MARY-STREET, OPPOSITE THE TREASURY

☞ Boots and Shoes made and repaired.

W. WOODMAN.

New Westminster Feb. 1861. fy 12-1m.

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**FOR SALE,**

**To Arrive per "Isle of France,"**

DIRECT TO NEW WESTMINSTER,

NINE HUNDRED BAGS BARLEY.

WILLIAM H. WOODCOCK.

New Westminster, July 1st, 1861. jul8

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**VALENTINE HALL,**

CONVEYANCER, LAND AND GENERAL AGENT.

OFFICE—COLUMBIA-STREET,

New Westminster, B. C.

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A CARD.

WILLIAM H. WOODCOCK, wholesale dealer in Wines, Liquors, &c., Scott's Wharf, New Westminster.

☞ No drayage or wharfage on goods purchased for upriver trade. fe13-tc

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**PIONEER FRUIT STORE.**

SOKOLOSKY & LEWIN

BEG leave to inform the public that they keep constantly on hand a large assortment of

**OREGON FRUITS,**

**Confections, Cigars, Tobaccos, Pipes, Toys,**

YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.

Also—a complete assortment of Family Groceries.

N. B.—They are prepared to wholesale cigars and tobaccos, to which they call the attention of the up-river trade. feb14

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**THOMAS STODARD,**

**House & Sign Painter, Paper-Hanger, &c.**

SHOP ON MARY STREET, opposite the Treasury Buildings.

New Westminster, July 16, 1861. jul8

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**E. STEPHENS,**

SURVEYOR AND LAND AGENT,

Columbia street, New Westminster.

ap25

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**New Westminster Boarding House,**

—BY—

**WILLIAM CLARKSON,**

On the corner of Mary and Columbia-streets,

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

Board $7.00 per week—Board and Lodging $10.00 per week.—Single Meals 50 cents.

Parties furnishing their own beds—Board and Lodging $8.50 per week.

Single or double rooms to let at from $5.00 to $12.50 per month. fe21-1y

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**P. SMITH & CO.,**

**PACKERS,**

—OVER THE—

**Douglas and Lillooet Route,**

Are still Packing and Forwarding Goods to

LILLOOET,

And are prepared to forward

**250 TONS PER MONTH,**

**At Moderate Rates.**

All Goods marked in our care will be received and forwarded without delay.

P. SMITH & CO.,

au8 Packers, Douglas and Lillooet, B. C.

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**PIONEER SALOON.**

MR. J. T. SCOTT has the pleasure of informing his old friends and the traveling public that he is still to be found at the old stand, corner of Lytton-square, where the thirsty are invited to call and try a sample of his Wines, Ales, and Liquors, which he flatters himself are as good as can be produced in the colony.

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**TRAVELERS! ATTENTION!!**

TRAVELERS can depend on having SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATION at the

**STAR AND GARTER HOTEL,**

GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA, V. I.

L. DAVIES,

je13 3m Proprietor.

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## New Advertisements.

**GILMORE & LINTON,**

TAILORS,

New Westminster, British Columbia.

THE Subscribers beg leave to announce to the inhabitants of New Westminster, and the upper country, that they have made arrangements to carry on the business of Tailoring, in all its branches, on Columbia street, next to the Printing Office, where they hope, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of the public patronage.

Goods constantly received by every steamer.

They have also on hand an excellent assorted stock of French and English Cloths, Cassimeres, Fancy Doeskins, Fancy Vest Patterns of Silk Velvet, Plush, Corded Silk, Fancy Tweeds, Single-milled Cashmeres, etc., which will be made to order, in the most approved and best style, and at moderate prices for cash.

Repairing and Cleaning done at the shortest notice.

They have on hand a choice selection of custom-made Clothing, and parties desiring such will do well to give them a call, as necessary alterations will be made, in order to procure a good fit, free of charge.

All orders from the upper country will receive prompt attention.

GILMORE & LINTON.

New Westminster, May 1, 1861. m2

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**NOTICE.**

AN ADJOURNED Session of the British Columbian Convention will be held at Fort Hope on the 10th day of September next, for the dispatch of general business. Any Towns that neglected to elect Delegates for the first Convention, are respectfully invited to have their localities represented on this occasion, as it is expected that important matters, affecting the future welfare of the colony, will be brought before the Convention.

(Signed,)

J. A. R. HOMER,

Chairman.

New Westminster, June 11, 1861. je13

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**NEW WESTMINSTER LAUNDRY.**

THE undersigned having purchased the establishment known as the "HI SING HOUSE," is prepared to do

**Washing and Ironing**

in the best style, and on the most reasonable terms. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

DONG SHOI.

New Westminster, June 5, 1861. je6

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NEW TIN SHOP.

CHARLES CATO, worker in Tin, Copper, Zinc and Lead, has commenced business in Mr. Kennedy's building, on Columbia street, where he solicits a share of the public patronage. ap25

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**JERSEY & BLACKHAWK'S**

**Daily Passenger Train**

FROM

YALE TO LYTTON CITY!

CONNECTING WITH

**Cayoosh, in British Columbia.**

THE undersigned, having stocked this fine road with excellent animals, intend running a regular train from Yale to Lytton City and back. Horses will leave both points each day. The through trip can be made in one day. The first trip will be made on Saturday, 18th June.

JERSEY & BLACKHAWK.

N. B.—First class Horses on hire at all times, at reasonable rates. je27

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**LUMBER.**

CONSTANTLY on hand in the New Westminster Lumber Yard a large assortment of

**Rough and Dressed Lumber,**

—ALSO—

*DOORS AND WINDOWS OF ALL SIZES.*

Bills of Lumber cut on the shortest notice, and orders from the interior promptly attended to.

J. A. R. HOMER.

New Westminster, Feb. 12th 1861.

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**LA HAUTER & CO.'S**

**HOTEL**

—AND—

BILLIARD SALOON,

**Lytton City, B. C.**

THIS House is furnished in the best style, and a stock of excellent LIQUORS and CIGARS kept constantly on hand. The Billiard Tables are unsurpassed in the colony. The charges are moderate.

Lytton City, June 25, 1861. je27

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**BALLOU'S EXPRESS**

**FROM VICTORIA TO CAYOOSH**

—AND—

*RETURN, WEEKLY.*

T. M. LOOP, Messenger.

CONNECTING WITH

**BRALY & CO.'S PONY EXPRESS,**

— FOR —

**Quesnelle River and Carriboo, and Return,**

**TWICE PER MONTH.**

DAN BRALY, Messenger.

THE above Expresses stop at every Mining camp and public place *en route*, taking charge of and delivering Freights of all kinds, Goods, Merchandize, Treasure, Packages, Letters, etc., attend to collections and commissions—the only direct Express to all points in British Columbia.

W. T. BALLOU,

Proprietor.

P. S.—Goods, to insure shipment, must be delivered to and receipted for by the Victoria Agent, and marked "quick" if dispatch is required, or "slow" if in no hurry. Charges according to time. je27.

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## Government Advertisements.

**Government Assay Office,**

NEW WESTMINSTER, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

April 4th, 1861.

ASSAYS OF GOLD BULLION are made on the following terms, and under the following conditions:—

1. A receipt will be given to the Depositor for the exact gross weight of his deposit.

2. The resulting ingot will be delivered to any party returning the aforesaid receipt, whether the Depositor or any one else, and the party returning the receipt will be required to cancel it by his signature at the time of receiving the ingot.

3. Each ingot will be stamped with its *number*, corresponding to its number in the official records, with its *weight*, in ounces and decimals of ounces, its *fineness* in thousandths, and its *value* in dollars and cents; also with a Government cipher, a crown encircled by the words, "BRITISH COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT ASSAY"; thus

BRITISH COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT ASSAY

and the clip corner will be protected by a small crown impressed on the face of it.

4. With each ingot will be given a certificate, signed by a Government officer, of the weight of the deposit before melting; its weight after; the fineness; the charge for assaying; and the value in dollars and cents.

5. For all bars not exceeding 50 ounces in weight, a charge of seven shillings and six pence (7s. 6d.) sterling will be made, and for every additional 10 ounces or fraction of same, one shilling and six pence (1s. 6d.).

All clips are retained in the Government Assay office; but on bars not exceeding 10 ounces in weight, allowance will be made off the assay charge, for the value of the clip.

N. B.—Bars assayed at this office, or DUST, may be exchanged for American coin, at the current market rates.

ASSAYS OF ORES are made at the charge of One Pound (£1.) for each specimen experimented upon.

FOR A COMPLETE ANALYSIS OF ANY MINERAL, Two Pounds (£2.) is the charge.

W. DRISCOLL GOSSET.

P. S.—Useful geological specimens, whether metallic or not, if accompanied by a note of the locality where found, position with regard to other rocks, altitude, dip, &c., &c., will be thankfully received by me.

apr4 W. D. G.

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# British Columbia.

**PROCLAMATION,**

No. 7, A. D. 1861.

*By His Excellency JAMES DOUGLAS, Companion of the most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British Columbia and its Dependencies, Vice-Admiral of the same.*

WHEREAS, under and by virtue of an Act of Parliament, made and passed in the session of Parliament held in the 21st and 22nd years of the Reign of her Majesty Queen Victoria, entitled an Act to provide for the "Government of British Columbia," and by a Commission under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, I, JAMES DOUGLAS, have been appointed Governor of the said Colony, and have been authorized by Proclamation under the Public Seal of the said Colony, to make laws, institutions, and ordinances, for the peace, order and good government of the same,

And, whereas, it is expedient to protect the members of the Fire Companies, and other Associations in New Westminster, in their efforts to prevent the destruction of property by fire in the city of New Westminster and its vicinity.

Now therefore I do hereby declare, proclaim, and enact as follows:

*Members of Fire Companies Protected from Liability in the execution of their duty.*

I. Any member of a Fire Company whose name is enrolled in manner prescribed by the By-law made and passed by the Municipal Council and approved by me on the (Fifteenth) 15th day of July, 1861, and called the "Fire By-Law, 1861" shall not be liable for damage done by him to the property of any other person in the extinction or attempted extinction of Fire or in the removal of any erection, edifice, or building which, regard being had to the safety of adjacent property, it may be reasonably deemed expedient to remove.

*No person to be protected who acts without orders of the person in charge of the Fire Department.*

II. Provided always that in the destruction or removal of property aforesaid the immunities hereinbefore given shall not extend to any person who shall act in such destruction or removal contrary to, or without the order of the person who by the said By-law shall be authorized to direct the actions of the said Company.

*No immunity to persons guilty of malice, mischievousness, or gross negligence.*

III. Provided also that the immunities aforesaid shall not extend to any person who shall in the destruction or removal of any property aforesaid, be guilty of malace, wanton mischievousness, or gross negligence.

*Plea of this Proclamation.*

IV. In case of any suit or action brought by any person against any member of any Fire Company so enrolled as aforesaid, in respect of damage done by such member, such member may obtain the benefit of this Act by a plea in the words and figures following: Not guilty by statute, without malice, wanton mischievousness, or gross negligence.

*No Fee for Enrollment.*

V. No fee shall be made demandable for enrollment aforesaid.

*Short Title.*

This Proclamation may be cited for all purposes as the "Fireman's Protection Act, 1861."

{L.S.} Issued under the Public Seal of the said Colony, at Victoria, Vancouver Island, this sixteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and in the twenty-fifth year of Her Majesty's reign,

by me,

JAMES DOUGLAS.

By His Excellency's Command.

WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

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**FOR SALE,**

A SET OF TINNER'S TOOLS AND MACHINES. Apply to the undersigned.

HUGH WATERS.

New Westminster, August 21, 1861. au22 1m

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**SETH T. TILLEY,**

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

COLUMBIA-STREET, NEW WESTMINSTER.

HAS on hand, and is receiving by every steamer, an assortment of

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN NOVELS,

Bound books of Poetry, Fiction, and Standard works, a large assortment of Bibles, Wesleyan Hymn Books, and English Prayer Books.

ALSO

a large assortment of Blank cards, Visiting cards and printer's blank foolscap, Letter paper of all descriptions, Note paper of every size and quality, a great variety of Blank Books, Memorandums, Pass and cargo books and diaries for 1861, and almost every article in the Book and Stationery line.

The latest Newspapers of the day are received from England and United States. They can also be obtained from almost any part of the world if required.

Arrangements are also made to get papers from Canada and other Eastern provinces by every mail. Any periodical published in Great Britain or America can be had by leaving an order at the Book store of

SETH T. TILLEY.

New Westminster, Feb. 12th 1861. 1m

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**BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!**

JUST RECEIVED AT

**The Colonial Book Store,**

One Hundred and Fifty Volumes of Bound Books.

—ALSO—

**A Lot of Maps of British Columbia,**

Showing all the routes from New Westminster to the Cariboo country—for sale at One Dollar each.

New Westminster, July 16, 1861. jul8

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MER. W. S. KIRKLAND & CO.,

AGENTS,

7, King William Street, Strand,

LONDON, ENGLAND,

BEG to call the attention of readers of English newspapers in Vancouver Island, British Columbia, and California to the advantage of subscribing to the "Evening Mail" newspaper, which is a reprint published three times a week, of all the leading articles, essays, correspondents' letters, and news of "The Times" London newspaper, everything but the advertisements, and can be sent *post free* to all parts of Vancouver Island, British Columbia, and California, via the United States, for £1 1s per quarter, or £4 per annum, paid in advance; thus being "The Times" at HALF PRICE.

Subscriptions received at the office of the "British Columbian," New Westminster, British Columbia. m2-1y

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**Important to Printers and Publishers!**

CONNER & SONS' UNITED STATES TYPE FOUNDRY.

THE undersigned, Agents for the above well known Type Foundry, are now prepared to furnish the trade with any article necessary for a complete News or Job Office, giving a better article for less money than others are enabled to do. Our assortment is now very extensive, to which additions are made on the arrival of every steamer, and our endeavor will be, as hertofore, to extend every accomodation to the craft.

The reputation of the Foundry which we represent, and especially the hard metal from which its type is cast, is sufficient assurance to the trade that any article we sell is perfect.

Body-type, from Pearl to Pica, in quantities to suit, at New York Prices. Our assortment of Job and Display Type is most extensive and beautiful, including at present some *fifteen hundred* styles. Also, "Sorts," of any font of Conner & Son's cast always furnished. Also, materials of every description from a Bodkin to a Mammoth Press, constantly for sale.

We are also the Agents for A. B. TAYLOR & Co.'s CYLINDER and WASHINGTON PRESSES, and keep in store an assortment of all sizes of WASHINGTON HAND PRESSES together with the new Vibrating Inker.

Also, GEO. P. GORDON'S FRANKLIN JOB PRESSES. Three sizes, viz: one eighth, one quarter, and one half medium. These Presses are acknowledged by Printers to be the *best* in use, and are rapidly gaining favor on the Pacific Coast.

Also, MAGIC CARD PRESSES, RUGGLES PRESSES, and NEWBURY'S MOUNTAIN JOBBER.

WOOD TYPE, a fine assortment, from five to ninety line Pica.

The undersigned would respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage of the craft, and would be pleased to show their stock, and give any information in regard to the same that may be asked.

WM. FAULKNER & SON,

[Up Stairs.] 526 Sansome St. San Francisco.

☞ Publishers of Newspapers inserting the above advertisement to the amount of Twenty Dollars, will be paid for the same in type, providing they purchase five times the amount in one bill.

N. B.—No publisher will insert it except in strict conformity with this order, and send a newspaper with the advertisement marked to our address.

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ERNEST PEICHT.

BREWER,

COLUMBIA-STREET, NEW WESTMINSTER.

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**E. B. HOLT,**

JOINER, CONTRACTOR, &c.

PLANS & SPECIFICATIONS

furnished, and work surveyed on reasonable terms.

Feb. 13.

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*SUTTON & HELMERING,*

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

WINES, LIQUORS, ALES, AND SEGARS.

The best Wines and Liquors are constantly kept, and the Billiard Tables are unsurpassed in this colony.

Fort Hope, March 21, 1861. tc

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**PLANS OF NEW WESTMINSTER**

AND

**UP-RIVER TOWNS.**

THE undersigned has just received a lot of the above plans for sale at the low price of 50 cents to $1 each. He will also have shortly Plans of the Suburban Lots around New Westminster.

These Plans can be sent by mail, postage paid, to any part of British Columbia, Vancouver Island, or California.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

S. T. TILLEY.

je13 tf

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*COLONIAL HOTEL*

—AND—

**RESTAURANT,**

COLUMBIA STREET,

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

Private Dining Rooms on reasonable terms.

ap11 F. GRELLEY.

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SAFES! SAFES!

F. TILMAN,

90 Battery-street,

SAN FRANCISCO,

SOLE AGENT for Tilton & McFarland's celebrated Fire-proof and Burglar Safes. This safe is well known in the market for its unsurpassed fire-proof quality, having withstood in California, as well as in the East, the hottest fires known. We can refer to endless certificates from parties in our mining towns, where these safes have been subjected to the most severe tests of its fire-proof qualities. The safes are secured by our Combination Lock. This lock is in every respect the most secure one in use; It requires the key and combination to open the safe. If the key should be abstracted from the owner, it would be perfectly useles to the possessor without his knowledge of the combination, or mental key, which the owner carries in his head.

To those in want of a reliable safe we offer the above cheaper than any other in the the market.

☞ A large assortment on hand and to arrive.

F. TILMAN.

ap11 90 Battery st., San Francisco.

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ASTONISHING REMEDY!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

*It Expels Disease!*

It is said that all productions of human skill have their day, and are superseded by new inventions or discoveries. Not so with this remedy. "It is not for a day, but for all time, and in all countries." And Why? Because it strikes at the generic root of all diseases in the blood, and medical art can accomplish nothing beyond that. The Ointment, penetrating through flesh and fibre, like water through a porous substance, reaches the germ or disease, such as scrofula, erysipelas, cancer, tumor, and all eruptive and ulcerous discharges in the circulation, and eradicates the taint at once and forever in this climate

*Bad Legs.*

This Ointment will cure any case of Bad Leg even i of twenty years standing, or however hard or discolored the flesh may be, or if swollen the size of a person's body, provided the Ointment is well rubbed into the whole of the parts affected twice a day in large quantities, and the parts kept covered with linen rags thickly spread with the Ointment; from this mode of treatment, a plentiful discharge of unhealthy humor will follow, until the wounds are all healed on the leg, or other parts assume their natural appearance.

*Old Wounds, Sores, and Ulcers.*

The most inveterate cases of bad legs, scrofulous, or other sores, are cured, if of 20 years standing, by the joint use of the Ointment and Pills. The effect of this unrivalled remedy upon virulent ulcers and sores, is almost miraculous. It first discharges the poison which produces suppuration and proud flesh, and thus the cures which its healing properties afterwards complete, are safe as well as permanent. It has a wonderful effect in the cure of sores occasioned by mosquetos, sandflies, or giggers.

*Piles.*

This Ointment will cure the worst cases of Piles if used according to the printed directions even if of 20 years standing.

*Eruptions on the Skin.*

Blotches, pimples, dry eruptions, and all irritations of the skin, fade and disappear after a few applications of Holloway's Ointment. In these cases brisk friction is indispensable. Many of the ordinary eruptions are caused by suppressed perspiration, and as this penetrating unguent at once opens the pores, and invigorates the absorbents, it dissipates the inflammation by a double process. Ladies whose faces or arms are disfigured by cutaneous diseases, may readily remove the blemish and restore to the skin its natural tint, flexibility, and softness, by the use of this safe but powerful counter-irritant.

*King's Evil, Fever Sores.*

In cases of King's Evil where medicinal waters, lotions, and every recipe of pharmacopœia have proved useless, the Ointment will accomplish a thorough cure. Fever sores heal quickly under its influence, and its relaxing effect upon contracted sinews is truly wonderful.

*Rheumatism, Scrofula, Erysipelas.*

These are among the mostterrible and agonizing diseases, yet in their worst forms, and when seemingly incurable, they invariably disappear under a persevering application of this soothing, healing antidote to pain and inflammation.

*Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:—*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bad Legs. | Contracted and Stiff Joints. | Scalds. |
| Bad Breasts. | Elephantiasis. | Sore Nipples. |
| Burns. | Fistulas. | Sore-throats. |
| Bunions. | Gout. | Skin-diseases. |
| Bite of Mosquetoes and Sand-Flies. | Glandular Swellings. | Scurvy. |
| Coco-bay. | Lumbago. | Sore-heads. |
| Chiego-foot. | Piles. | Tumors. |
| Corns (soft). | Rheumatism. | Ulcers. |
| Cancers. | | Wounds. |
| | | Yaws. |

Sold at the establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London; and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilised world.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot.

CURTIS & MOORE, Agents,

Yates-street, Victoria, V. I.

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TO LEASE—Lots suitable for business purposes.

J. A. R. HOMER

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